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3. A trocar system which comprises:

a cannula forming an opening longitudinally therethrough and having a proximally facing surface disposed near a proximal end thereof; and

an obturator assembly being at least partially insertable through the cannula and including:

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a housing disposed at a proximal end, the housing including a base portion having a distally facing end surface configured and dimensioned to facilitate close proximate positioning thereof with the proximally facing surface of the cannula;

a penetrating tip disposed at a distal end;

an elongated shield including a guard extending from a shaft, the penetrating tip and guard being movable relative to one another; and

a latch mechanism disposed generally within the housing, which facilitates changing the configuration of the obturator assembly between a fixed-shield orientation, wherein at least a portion of the guard is maintained to extend at least partially distal of the penetrating tip to prevent puncturing of tissue by the penetrating tip, to a non-fixed shield orientation whereby upon application of force to the distal end of the obturator assembly, the guard and penetrating tip are permitted to move relative one another to facilitate puncturing of tissue by the penetrating tip, the latch mechanism including:

a release member having a button portion and a camming surface; wherein the button portion protrudes at least partially through an opening formed in the distally facing end surface of the obturator housing, and

a latch operatively associated with the release member, the latch having a clocking

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surface and a mating surface, the mating surface cooperating with the camming surface of the release member such that upon movement of the release member the camming surface biases the mating surface to move the latch such that the blocking surface permits axial movement of the shield.

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8. A trocar system as recited in claim 3 wherein the elongated shield includes an extended surface which is disposed on the shield such that upon axial movement of the shield, the extended surface biases the release member away from the latch to permit the latch to return to its original orientation.

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14. A trocar system which comprises:

a cannula forming an opening longitudinally therethrough and having a proximally facing surface disposed near a proximal end thereof; and

an obturator assembly being at least partially insertable through the cannula and including:

a housing disposed at a proximal end, the housing including a base portion having a distally facing end surface configured and dimensioned to facilitate close proximate positioning thereof with the proximally facing surface of the cannula;

a penetrating tip disposed at a distal end;

an elongated shield including a guard extending from a shaft, the penetrating tip and guard being movable relative to one another; and

a latch mechanism disposed generally within the housing, which facilitates changing the configuration of the obturator assembly between a fixed-shield orientation, wherein at least a

portion of the guard is maintained to extend at least partially distal of the penetrating tip to prevent puncturing of tissue by the penetrating tip, to a non-fixed shield orientation whereby upon application of force to the distal end of the obturator assembly, the guard and penetrating tip are permitted to move relative one another to facilitate puncturing of tissue by the penetrating tip, the latch mechanism including:

a release member having a button portion extending distally in axial alignment with at least a portion of the proximally extending surface of the cannula and a camming surface;

a latch operatively associated with the release member, the latch having a clocking surface and a mating surface, the mating surface cooperating with the camming surface of the release member such that upon movement of the release member the camming surface biases the mating surface to move the latch such that the blocking surface permits axial movement of the shield.

15. A trocar system as recited in claim 14 wherein movement of the release member causes the blocking surface to be displaced out of axial alignment with the shield.

16. A trocar system as recited in claim 14 wherein the button portion protrudes at least partially through an opening formed in the distally facing end surface of the obturator housing.

17. A trocar system as recited in claim 14 wherein the latch is biased such that the blocking surface is normally disposed in axial alignment with at least a portion of the shield to prevent axial movement thereof.

18. A trocar system as recited in claim 15 wherein the blocking surface is disposed proximal of the at least a portion of the shield.

19. A trocar system as recited in claim 14 wherein the release member is configured and dimensioned such that axial movement of the release member imparts lateral movement of the blocking surface of the latch member.

20. A trocar system as recited in claim 14 wherein the obturator includes a shaft fixed relative to the housing and the penetrating tip is a flat knife blade secured to the shaft.

21. A trocar system as recited in claim 14 wherein the shield includes an extended surface which is disposed on the shield such that upon axial movement of the shield, the extended surface biases the release member away from the latch to permit the latch to return to its original orientation.